The Bombay Gazette,

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FOR LONDON.

THE First Class passenger ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, will sail in January.

Fort freight or passage apply to Captain Scorr on board, or to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

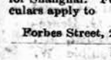
18th December 1861.

FOR GALLE, SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

THE fast-sailing steamer LIGHTENING, Captain Taylor, will positively leave this on the 14th January 1862 for the above Ports. She will also take opium for Shanghai. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 25th December 1861.

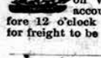
FOR COLOMBO.



THE Ship MARINO, Captain Fleming will sail for Colombo calling at Cochin on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant. All accounts against the ship to be sent in before 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 14th. Applications for freight to be made to the agents.

ROBINSON & Co.

NOTICE.



THE steamer PEARL is now expected to sail for Colombo on 18th current. She will touch at Mangalore and other ports on the Malabar Coast if sufficient inducement offer.

WALLACE & Co.

Agents for H. M. Ceylon Govt.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain J. G. Gribble, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY the 13th January, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England. Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 9th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 7th January 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Thursday the 9th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship ORISSA, (1,630 Tons, and 350 H. P.), Captain A. Parish, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th January, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 10th inst., after which no Cargo will be received on board. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests not in the ship on 10th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 2nd January 1862.

FOR THE MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer TILLY, Capt. Gerzing, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on SATURDAY the 25th instant, at 5 P. M.

For particulars apply to Agents as under:—

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,, Goa—Mr. Gomes.
,, Vingorla—Settaram Suddasew Naik, Shroff.
,, Rutnagerree—Mr. Keshow Gunsett.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to Captain T. W. Hendee, at the Office of Stearns, Hobart & Co., No. 6 Apollo Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee at an early date.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply to Captain Hendee, at the Office of Stearns, Hobart & Co., No. 6, Apollo Street.

T. W. HENDEE.

9th January 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

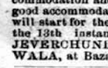
THE Steamer GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, not having arrived, the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company will despatch the fine A. I. Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain R. Main, for Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.

Agents Calcutta & Burmah Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation and Mess for 1st Class Passengers, and good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 A. M. positively. Apply to Jeverchund Atmaram Kaka Parack Wala, at Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.

Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

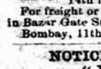
FOR SURAT & GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 2 P. M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Pundicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 11th January 1862.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER "WINDSOR CASTLE."

UNAVOIDABLE DELAY having occurred in the departure of this vessel, Passengers are requested to be on board on the 15th instant. Two Cabins still disengaged.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

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R. L. & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory, are prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made per Steamer, in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

DR. WYLIE, has removed from the Fort to 24, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Gun Maker, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

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IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

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FRESH MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES; four Maunds in a Basket.

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4th November 1861.

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The "Adams Bede" novels, remainder offered at English price for cash.

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A QUANTITY of Galvanized IRON, SHEETS, suitable for roofing when covered with Thatch; this article proves an Economical, Durable, and Cool roof and is well suited for the climate of India.

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23, Apollo Street.

Just imported per Ship Her Majesty.

C. A. FURDOONJEE in returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in G neral, that he has just received from England a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality:—

Friends list in detail to be had on application. Fine Mahableshwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

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No. 42, Medow Street, Fort.

R. PEAT AND CO.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

HAVE just received ex *Macduff*, a small consignment of Peat's celebrated London made Saddles. A large assortment of Carriage, Buggy, Phaeton and Riding Whips. Superior plated and German Silver Hunting and Socket Spurs.

Always on hand,

Horse Blankets and clothing of every description. Brushes, Harness Blanking and Compo. Railway Wrappers, Walking Sticks, Superior Ladie's and Gentlemen's Saddles best London made.

Harness of every description made to order.

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PART 3, Sections XI. to XIII. of the "Cavalry Regulations," together with terms of formation and Manœuvre Distances, Intervals, Posts and Duties of Officers, Skirmishing, Picquet and Outpost Duty. Literally translated into Hindustani, in the Oordoo and Divanagheri characters, by Major W. Anderson, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers.)

**** This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Cavalry.

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Bombay Gazette Office

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HERBERT & Co. have just landed and opened out for sale at their new premises, Rampart Row, the following valuable instruments—

No. 1.—Plain Oak Harmonium, with five octaves of keys double foot boards. Rs. 100.

An assortment of 12 of this kind.

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N. B.—The whole of the above Harmoniums are by he best makers and can be warranted.

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TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH TROPICAL COLONIES.

G. BUCHANAN & Co., Engineers and Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery and Apparatus, Coffee, Cocoanut, and Rice Machinery, (of York Place Iron Works, Aberdeen), 255, Pentonville Road, Islington, London, E. C. SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as hitherto their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS, worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; VACUUM APPARATUS, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all Kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar Estate.

Improved COFFEE PULPERS, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and Drying Stoves, &c.

GRINDING MACHINERY and HYDRAULIC PRESSES, specially designed for reducing the COCOANUT to a Pulp, and extracting the greatest per centage of OIL.

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All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery arranged to be driven by STEAM, WATER, WIND, or CATTLE POWER.

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Prices and Particulars forwarded on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all sizes.

In addition to the above, G. B. & Co. continue to manufacture and supply as usual all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work required for Colonial use, IRON SHIPS, BARGES, and STEAMERS, Wrought and Cast Iron BRIDGES, RAILWAY, DOCK, and HARBOUR PLANT, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or G. B. & Co.'s Agents, where established.

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For Whitworth Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London. W. C. Wholesale Only.

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**INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 13th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

	Rates.
[illegible] 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
[illegible]	14 per $100

SHARE.

Names.	Rates.	Rs.			Rates.
Bombay Bank		1,000	5	per cent	62 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank		1,000	4	do.	20 do.
Agra Bank		200	7	do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation		250	2	do.	97
Commercial Bank		500	4½	do.	14
Mercantile Bank		250	5	do.	29
Central Bank of W. India		150	2½	do.	3¾ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares		218.3.0	2½	do.	Rs. 25 ₹ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares		87.4.4	2½	do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway		1,000	2½	do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company		1,000	350	p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company		11,000	1,650	p sh.	Rs. 29,000 do.
Colaba Press Company		2,700	300	do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company		10,000	00	p sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company		5,100	200	p sh.	Rs. 4,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company		500	32	do.	Rs. 200 p. sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.		5,000	1,000	do.	Rs. 800 ₹ sh.
Oriental ₹ Weaving and Spinning Company		2,500	450	₹ sh.	Rs. 860 Div.
Do. New Shares			625	.....	Rs. 145 Prem.
Do. New Shares			200	.....	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company		5,000	.....		Rs. 2,000 Prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company			500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company			400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company			550	.....	Rs. 90 do.
Turnbie Mill Company			4,000	.....	250 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company			4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		85¼
"	Loan 1835–36	85¾
"	Loan 1842–43	85¾
"	Loan 1854–55	85¾
New Five Per Cent. Loan		98¾ to ¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		104¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus	" 250	do.
Mexican Dollars	" 237	do.
German Crowns	" 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204	
Bar Silver	" 105¾	
Gold Leaf	" 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£2 15s. 0d. £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seeds) .....£2 7s. 6d. £2. 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .....£2 17s. 6d. £3 0s. 0d.
(Seeds) .....£2 12s. 6d. £2 15s. 0d.
To Rice Ports .....£3 15s. 0d.
To China .....Nominal.

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 8th 1862.)

COTTON :	Per candy
Broach, Surat, and Jamboosar, (new) *nom.* at Rs.	160 to 161
Dholleras, Bhownagur, (new)	" 161 to 163
Oomrawuttee (new)	" 153 to 153
Barsee, (new)	" 147 to 148
Khandeish, (new)	" 142 to 143
Mangalore, (new)	" 145 to 146
Yarawul, (new)	" 157 to 159
Coompta, (new)	" 160 to 161
Sawginee Dharwar	" 203 to 210
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1400 to 1500.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Canadeish .....at Rs. 5-8 to 5-9 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-12 to 6-14 "
Gingelly naized (Black and White)	24 to 25
	" 33 to 34

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

Since the date of our last report, the Import Market, especially that of Piece Goods, has become more languid, owing chiefly to advices from Manchester received by the telegrams of the 10th and 16th ultimo, reporting a decline in the market there, and at the same conveying intimation that considerable shipments to Bombay had been made. Demand from the marts of the interior being still weak, and stocks being abundant, the Importers have been induced to relax in their firmness and submit to a concession in value. Yarns are dull and quiet, while Metals have improved a little in value and position.

The Export market, owing to the *Trent* affair, as mentioned in our last, remained exceedingly quiet until the receipt of the telegram of the 10th ultimo, when the business was started a little by the news of the altered tone of the American press and the increased steadiness in the position of Cotton in Liverpool; and several European houses have made purchases at the low rates ruling. Seeds are less steady and lower in value.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The position of Cotton Fabrics has been very much weakened by the news of the fall of prices in the Manchester market and of large shipments made to Bombay. Owing to this and the largeness of stocks in first hands and the absence of any active demand, holders though evincing much firmness, could not part with their goods unless at a great concession in value; Grey Goods have consequently become a drug in the market. The fortnight witnessed only a moderate business induced by the reduction in value. Grey Shirtings have been sparingly dealt in at a reduction in value; light weights of 40-in. cloth have receded one to two annas in price, and heavier qualities three to four annas; 45-in. cloth has lost two or three annas; while 50 and 54-in. are in slight request only. Grey Longcloths have changed hands to a small extent at a decline of two annas. Grey T. Cloths are in fair request and fetch prices about two annas lower. Grey Madapollams have a moderate enquiry at a decline of two annas. Grey Printers are in good request at our quotations. Grey Jacconets, Cambrics, and Drill are moderately enquired at about previous rates. Grey Domestics are dull as before; 40 in. cloth, however, command good attention. Grey Mulls in little enquiry as before.

For Bleached Goods an improved enquiry is perceptible. White Shirtings, Madapollams, and light makes of Jacconets and Mulls are in fair request at our quotations. There is very little doing in Lappets, Scarfs, and Dhooties.

Colored and Printed are without demand, and prices remain very dull.

Turkey Red Goods continue in languid enquiry and without improvement.

YARNS.—The market for both Mule and Water Twist has remained dull and without important transactions. The anxiety evinced by holders to realise have caused a reduction in the prices of all counts, with the exception of Nos. 20 and 40 of Water which maintain former values. Orange Twist is in fair request; and Turkey Red and Green in demand at former rates. Sales are:—

45 Bales	Mule Twist	No. 40	.....at As.	10	7/16 p.lb.
45 "	Do.	" 40	..... "		10¼
15 "	Green Twist	" 40	..... "		15¼
5 "	Madder Red Twist	No. 40 to 50	"		11½
12 Cases	T. Red Twist	30 to 60	"		22
13 Bales	Green Twist	40 to 50	"		13
29 "	Orange Twist	40 to 50	"		14½
30 "	Turkey Red Twist	30 to 60	"		26
"	Water Twist	29	"		8¼

METALS.—These have improved a little in enquiry Copper, Brazziers are in good demand at an advance of one to eight annas; Bottoms and Bolts are in little dearer; Sheathing, Tiles, and Nails are in request, but without change in price. Iron in request: British Bars, and Nail Rods are enquired after at an advance in value; Sheet and Hoop in good demand at former price; Swedish Bars are also in good demand and ready goods fetch a slightly higher price, to arrive," lower offers are made. Yellow Metal is in good demand and dearer. Steel in tubs is in good request at an advance in value; faggots in enquiry as before. Lead in pigs the demand is dull. Lead enquired at former quotations. Tin Plates in demand at Rs. 12¾ per box. Quicksilver has gained an advance in price.

1000 Cwt.	Shelter	at Rs.	17	1 0 p. cwt.
1000 "	Old Lead	"	15	8 0 "
1000 "	Brazier Copper	"	61	0 0 "
1000 "	Shelter	"	11	0 0 "
1000 "	English Bar Iron	"	28	8 0 p. cwt.
1000 "	Brazier Copper	"	61	4 0 p. cwt.
1000 "	English Nail Rod Square	"	34	0 0 p. cwt.
1000 "	Steel in Tubs	"	10	1 0 p. cwt.
1000 "	Swedish Iron	"	53	0 0 p. cwt.
1000 Cwt.	Steel in Tubs	"	10	2 0 p. cwt.
600 Candies	Swedish Iron	"	53	4 0 p. cwt.
1000 Cwt.	Sheathing and Sheets Copper	"	60	1 0 p. cwt.
150 "	Tile, Copper	"	55	8 0 "
450 "	Swedish Iron	"	53	8 0 "

COCHINEAL remains unaltered and without transactions.

SAFFRON has receded a little in value, owing to increased supply.

300 lbs. Saffron ..... at Rs. 30 8 0 per lb.

COALS are still dull of sale and are at present quoted Rs. 15 to 16.

BEER in good demand at our quotations.

THREADS and Umbrellas remain in the same position as before.

EXPORTS

COTTON.—Since our last the market maintained a quiet tone and remained without transactions until about a week ago when the receipt of the telegraphic news of the 10th ultimo from England via Galle reporting the altered tone of the American Press and of the increased steadiness in the position of the staple in Liverpool, stimulated several Houses to resume operations, and large contracts were made at the reduced prices consisting principally of new Cotton for arrival in March and April next. Holders in consequence again shewed more firmness and further transactions took place at slightly higher rates. The market may still be said to be in an unsettled state and will remain so until something definite is known of the American affairs. Old Cotton is in little favour; supplies of new cotton are coming in freely from the producing districts. The transactions reported are:—

100 Candies	New Oomerawuttee	Rs. 175	0 p. cdy
200 "	Old Hegunghast	175	0
500 "	Compta	166	0
200 "	Dholerah New, deliverable in April and May	165	0
250 "	Oomerawuttee New, deliverable in February	163	0
250 "	Oomerawuttee New, ready	166	0
300 "	Dholerah New, deliverable in May	165	0
200 "	Comptah	160	0
350 "	New Broach, deliverable in April	168	0
250 "	Do. do. do.	170	0
1500 "	New Oomrawuttee, deliverable in April	158	0
500 "	New Dholerah, deliverable in April and May	160	0
800 "	New Broach, deliverable in March	168	0
1000 "	New Oomrawuttee, deliverable in March and April	158	0
250 "	New Oomerawattee, ready	163	0
250 "	New Oomerawattee, deliverable in March	158	0
750 "	Comptah	161	0
300 "	Do. without selection	160	0
400 "	Dharwar Sawginned Do.	210	0
250 "	New Oomerawattee, deliverable in March	160	0
250 "	New Broach	170	0
200 "	Comptah	166	0
300 "	Do.	161	0
200 "	Do. Rs. 160 to	162	0
150 "	New Oomerawattee, deliverable in February	161	0
250 "	New Oomerawattee, deliverable in March	160	0
250 "	Do. do. do...	161	0
200 "	Do. do. do...	160	0
150 "	Dharwar Sawginned	211	8
200 "	New Broach	173	0
300 "	Dholerah (new Gaul)	167	0
800 "	New Dholerah, deliverable in May	166	0

WOOL.—The market continues active and a good business is being done for superior descriptions at full prices, and for common sorts at a slight reduction.

OILSEEDS.—The demand for seeds is very dulla Linseed is held in large supplies and can be had at reduced prices, the present quotations being Rs. 5-8 to 5-9. Rapeseed has little or no enquiry and prices are nominally Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12. Sesame seed is scarce and without demand for shipment. Niger seed and Ground Nuts can be had at our figures. Sales reported are:—

4500 Cwts.	Linseed, deliverable in March and April	at Rs.	5	0 p. cwt.
1000 "	Rapeseed, ready	"	6 13	0 "
1000 "	Linseed	"	5 10	0 "
3000 "	Do.	"	5 9	0 "
6000 Cwts.	Linseed, deliverable in Feb.	at Rs.	5 7	0 p. cwt.
3000 "	Do.	"	5 9	0 "
4000 "	Do.	"	5 8	0 "
2500 "	Do. Rs. 5-8 to Rs.		5 9	0 "

COFFEE.—Stocks are still very scanty and held for at very high prices, which check business.

1000 Cwts. Coffee Malabar ..... at Rs. 9 12 0 p. cwt.

PEPPER.—Is lower in price and without transactions.

SALTPETRE.—Is in active demand owing to encouraging advices from home, and the prices have further advanced.

MADDER-ROOT.—Without transactions; prices nominal.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

The Money Market continues easy. The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates of discount two per cent on Government loans. There is very little employment for money at present, as no great shipments of produce are made by exporters in consequence of the question of war or peace with America not being yet settled; and the balance in the Bank increases every day. The Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend of 10 per cent per annum for the half year ending 31st December 1861.

Government Securities and Shares of Joint Stock Companies which had fallen in value, have again recovered since the receipt of the English telegram of the 10th ultimo. We quote to day for Fours, 85¾; Fives, 98¾; and Fives-and-a-half, 104¼.

Exchange.—In Exchange on England a moderate business only has been done and the rates have improved of late. The rate for Bank Bills, which in the early part of the fortnight, was at 2s. 0¾d., closes today at 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 9/16d. Document Bills were sold at 2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.; and Credit Bills at 2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.

Rates of Inland Exchange have risen in consequence of the easiness of the money market. On Calcutta Bills on demand are quoted at one per cent. premium. The rate for Bills in China at 60 days' sight is Rs. 214 per 100 dollars.

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Englishman's Weekly Mail, Jan. 3. Corrected up to 4 p.m., Thursday, 2nd Jan. 1862.

The steamer *Nemesis* arrived with the mails of the 26th of November, on the 26th ultimo, and the Bombay telegram, with news up to the 3rd ultimo, arrived on the 27th. The Bombay Express, with fuller news, is expected hourly.

PRODUCE MARKET.—The commercial intelligence from Europe has caused a stagnation in the market, and prices have been increased by the recent Government prohibition of the exportation of saltpetre in all but British ships, and then only to the ports of London or Liverpool. The first public sale of Assam and Cachar Tea was held on the 27th ultimo, and prices realised were highly satisfactory.

IMPORT MARKET.—After the departure of last steamer some amount of business was done at prices then ruling. Dealers have since become wary, and the market is inactive again; holders of goods not being able to get offers at former rates.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There are still speculators in the market for Government stock, but at rather lower prices than those previously quoted; and for investment there is little doing.

MONEY MARKET.—There has been a little more demand for money, but not at all sufficient to reduce in any important degree, the amount still unemployed in the hands of the Banks and other capitalists. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th December, 1861:—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	1,07,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	...	2,17,074	2 6
Current Accounts	...	1,26,12,728	0 1
Cash Credits Undrawn	...	83,481	3 10
Other claims	...	3,50,523	7 3
Bank Notes	...	1,80,57,960	0 0
Post Bills	...	1,91,808	13 1
Profit and Loss (Rebate Acct.)	...	31,233	9 0
Total...Co.'s Rs.		4,22,44,809	3 9

ASSETS.

Government Securities	...	52,42,864	1 10
Dues from Government	...	28,093	13 1
Cash	...	2,25,49,364	6 10
Loans on Deposit of Securities	...	71,49,000	0 0
Discount Loans on ditto	...	16,72,300	0 0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	3,37,700	0 0
Government Bills discounted	...	1,42,685	0 8
Mint Certificates ditto	...	78,290	13 0
Mercantile Bills ditto	...	15,04,746	8 7
Dead Stock	...	1,85,845	5 3
Stamp Duties	...	2,157	6 0
Interest accrued	...	47,645	10 7
Bankers and other Balances	...	3,00,572	14 11
Suspense Acct. (Income Tax)	...	3,543	3 0
Total...Co.'s Rs.		4,22,44,809	3 9

EXCHANGE.—A moderate business has been done for this mail in bills on London. Bank bills have sold at from 2-0½ to 2-0 11/16, and Credits at from 2-0 11/16 to 2-0¾; Documentary have sold at from 2-0¾ to 2-1. On France, rates are about as quoted for the direct mail. On China, the rates are nominally 214 to 215 for $ 100. The sales on Mauritius have been at 52 to 52½ for 30 and 60 days' sight respectively.

FREIGHTS.—Under accumulating stocks of produce in the bazaar, an extremely limited supply of tonnage in port, and a steady demand, our market is daily improving; and as the amount of shipping expected over the next three months will be barely sufficient to meet our requirements, we think present rates will be fully maintained. The following are the charters effected since our last:—For the Rice Ports. *Queen of the Seas*, 1609, to load at Rs. 2-10 United Kingdom, and £4 Continent; *Chas. H. Lord (A.)*, 932, to load at £3-17-6 United Kingdom, and £4-7-6 Continent; *Moskwa (R.)* to load at £3-15 United Kingdom, and £4-5 Continent; *Sarah M.*, 1011, to load at £4-0-0 United Kingdom, and £4-10 Continent. *Matilda*, 1090, to load at £4-0-0 United Kingdom and £4-10 Continent. *Madge Wildfire*, 873, to load £4-0-0 United Kingdom, and £4-10 Continent. For Bremen or Hamburgh; *Athenaise*, 1016, to load a general cargo at £4-4 per ton, and £5 cask goods. West Indies.—*Castle Howard*, 757, to carry coolies to St. Vincent at £15-0-0; loads rice for Trinidad at £2-15 per ton. Colombo.—*Fulwood*, 1150, a full cargo of grain at Rs. 1-2 per bag. Mauritius.—*Jean Louis*, 583, a full cargo of gram at Rs. 1-12-6 per bag. London.—*Holmsdale*, 1257, to carry invalids, at £26-10 a head. *Newcastle*, 1137, to carry invalids, at £27-0. *Middlesex*, 1191, to carry men in health, £21-0. *Ruby Castle*, 691, to load a full cargo at £4-0 per ton all round.

INDIGO.—Sales are progressing rather rapidly, but the news we have lately received from England of the probability of war with America, has caused buyers to use great caution in making their purchases, and prices have given way, for fine goods, about Rs. 10 per md., and for other sorts Rs. 15 to 20 per md.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Billson London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are also granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER ..... M. BALFOUR, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LUCKNOW, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, AND HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND LACS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ..... H. G. DALGLISH, Esq.
do. Agra ..... W. BIRKS, Esq.
do. Kurrachee ..... R. E. W. HAKES, Esq.
do. Lahore ..... HENRY GIBBS, Esq.
do. Umritsur ..... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. Hong-Kong ..... H. S. ORLE, Esq.
do. Shanghai ..... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BANKS, makes ADVANCES on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s.
" 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will personally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent., per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies unconnected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of Interest for the time being, and subject to such conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the account or purpose to which they wish the same to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government and other Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, they might reach them in time for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Enquiries should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should be superscribed with the name of the person to whom the Remittances is to be made, *if to & Order, his Christian name or names is (or full,)* and the slight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice of the Bank will be given in regard to the periods for the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for remittance in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Hakes, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.
Bombay, 6th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, its Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 7 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 7 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills negotiated at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... ½ per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of 1 per cent. on amounts withdrawn
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 ..... 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.
Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., 1859
Paid up Capital—£844,000.

T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
Deputy Chairman.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England, The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency with every charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India or remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, from safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.
January 3rd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 nor under £20 at sight.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

6 interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits for Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by the agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realised and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Scrips, free of all charges and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation at negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Jan. 11	Tamerlane	Caldwell	Greenock 16 Sept.
	Colbert	Bommelar	Macao 3 Dec.
	Vernon	Jones	London 26 August.
	Vittoria	Pile	Kurrachee 9 Jan.
12	Rifle (s)	Ferguson	Liverpool 30 Aug.
	Black Eagle	Melling	Moulmain, Dec. 18
	Union	Garsett	Liverpool, June 31
	Crescent City	Garsett	Liverpool, June 31

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *Vernon*, from London.—On the 12th September spoke barque *Ocean Branch*. On the 26th ditto spoke barque *Sea Nymph*. On the 28th September spoke the British ship *Red Gauntlet*, of Liverpool, to Bombay in Lat. 10 21 N., Long. 23-21 W. On the 7th October spoke the American ship *Mary Banks*, from Greenock bound to Madras, also the British ship *Southampton*, from Liverp

We have before the Report of the Select Committee, appointed in June 1859 to inquire into the progress and prospects, and the best means to be adopted for the promotion of European Colonization and settlement in India, especially in the hill districts and healthier climates of the country, as well as for the extension of our commerce with Central Asia. The report has been printed by order of the House of Commons, and as the subject to which it relates is at the present time of especial importance, we purpose to present our readers with a brief abstract of it, offering as we proceed such remarks as seem appropriate.

The report opens with an explanation of the restricted sense in which the term "Colonization" must be applied to this country. The term is limited to "a class of superior settlers, who may by their enterprise, capital and science set in motion the labor, and develope the resources of India," as the inducements to a settlement of the "working classes" of England are not generally found in this country. Those inducements are high wages, the facility of obtaining land at an easy rate, a temperate climate and the prospect of forming a part of a community speaking the same language and conforming to the same manners and customs. The very opposite is the case, and India therefore cannot complete with America or Australia as a home for the laboring emigrant. Wherever however Europeans have settled, considerable advantages have resulted to the country. The various products of the land have been developed while the cost of production has been lowered, roads have been extended, and greater facilities afforded to the natives for the acquirement and application of capital. Another good effect of settlement is its tendency to promote the maintenance of good order. A large extension of the number of settlers over India would be a considerable guarantee against any future mutiny, and would at the same time tend to lessen the necessity of maintaining a numerous and expensive army.

One of the special branches of the subject referred to the consideration of the Select Committee was the fitness of the hill districts of India for the reception of European settlers, and the enquiries of the committee, so far as they have gone, shew that climates favorable to European health may be found at a due elevation on the Himlayas on the Neilgherries to the Eastward of the Mahableshwur hills and on other hill ranges especially in the South of India. The Committee notice the Asylum at Mount Aboo, and consider that similar asylums might be established elsewhere with the double object of benefiting the soldier and of forming an educational and industrial resource for the merchant, the agriculturist, and manufacturer of India—where in a climate like that of our own country, the children of soldiers and others might be trained with a special view to the practical improvement of India, and to the acquisition of a knowledge of the people and the country. Mechanics, superintendents, practical agriculturists, and men for the railway may thus be provided. The evidence given before the Committee and which is printed along with the Report, shews that settlement in the Hills will tend more than any other circumstance to attach European families to this country; and it is interesting to contemplate the formation and progress of these colonies on the Hills. Attracted by the search of health, a few invalids resort to a hill district; residents of a more general character follow; in process of time a church arises, then a school and library; the population increases as the beneficial effect of the place becomes known; the surrounding native population throngs to supply the wants of the colony, and at the same time to benefit itself till a large population English and native gradually fill and improve the whole district. As an instance of this, the settlement of Darjeeling in Sikhim, graphically described by Dr. Hooker in his interesting evidence is adduced, but we need not enter into the particulars given. The climate and the many advantages of the Neilgherries, the Pulney Hills, Mysore, Bangalore, and Assam as inviting fields for British enterprise, and favorable for British settlement are described at some length in the Report, but our readers are sufficiently familiar with them. The obstacles and the difficulties that British settlers have to contend with are next dwelt upon. One of the first obstacles is stated to be "facility of access to the interior of the country." The evidence of all the witnesses who were examined, even of those connected with the Government tend to prove this. One witness asserts that at a distance of only 40 miles from Calcutta there are no roads practicable for carts. "Between Calcutta and Dacca" says another "the bridges are broken down and the road is in perfect disrepair." It is stated by a third that "there are no roads to connect Calcutta with Moorshedabad, Dacca or Patna and the roads in Bengal generally are quite impassable during the rainy season." "We are perishing" says Sir John Lawrence "for want of roads in the plains." We need make no further quotations. It is satisfactory however to know that since the evidence above quoted had been taken and the Report of the Select Committee written, considerable improvement has been effected in the matter of road-making in the interior of the country, either by the exertions of the settlers or by their complaints. The levy of transit duties in native states is also complained of. We think that British intervention should every where be employed for the abolition of such imposts. Irrigation, being doubly advantageous to the British settler, directly as a source of pecuniary profit and indirectly as a means of extended agricultural production, is one of the measures in which he is greatly interested, and on which the future prosperity of India greatly depends. This subject has long been neglected by the British Government, though it has been established beyond doubt that considerable revenue might be derived from works of irrigation. Magnificent as are the works already finished or begun, they are still disproportionate to the requirements of India and to the facilities which exist in many parts of the country for their execution. Canals, anicuts and reservoirs of water of which so many remains till exist, "the silent records of the industry and prosperity of former times" are obvious means of utilising by art the natural water power of the country. But the evidence of several witnesses seems to converge in the opinion that the most beneficial mode of irrigation wherever it can be accomplished is the combination of irrigable with navigable canals. It is said that by such a combination we should at once contribute to multiply and to convey the products of the soil. Irrigation then seems most accordant with the resources and wants of India. It is alike beneficial to the natives who can perform the manual work of agriculture more cheaply than Europeans, and to Europeans whose province it is to direct and superintend. The various products of this country are noticed at some length in the Report, cotton, wheat, tea, hemp, flax, coal, and iron, and interesting statistics are given, and valuable suggestions made in connection with them, but our space will not permit us to enter upon them. The Report proceeds to a consideration of questions of more internal interest and one of the most important of these to the British settler and without which it is obvious the peace and progress of a population cannot be maintained is the state of the Police. The want of a vigorous police system has been much felt, especially in Lower Bengal, but we trust that the reforms which have recently been made will in a very great measure remedy the defects of the old system, and produce a well conducted and efficient body of police which will be appreciated by the natives as well as by the settlers. Another subject of immense importance to the settlement of Europeans in India, though of a more difficult and complicated character, is their position as affected by the spirit or the administration of the Law. One of the great defects felt by settlers is the difficulty of proving the legal title to land. After a purchase it would appear that numerous claimants to the property start into existence to question the title, and great difficulty is sometimes experienced in settling the claims, owing to transfers of property not having been duly registered in the Collectors' books and to other causes. It is suggested that the Collector should make preliminary inquiries that after due inquiry and sale no appeal should be allowed, that registration should be made of all tranfers of property and that such registration should be compulsory. The radical reforms recently introduced into the administration of justice in India, and the right to acquire land in fee-simple and the power of redeeming the land-tax just conceded by the Government will, to a great extent, remove the difficulties experienced by British settlers. The Report concludes with the following appropriate remarks, and with this quotation we must also conclude our biref notice of the Report.

"Your Committee welcome with satisfaction the account given by many witnesses of the improved state of feeling between the settlers and the natives. It is clear that for governing a country like India, important as may be laws and institutions, much must also depend on the silent but certain influence of manners. It is painful to read the following statement made by a most competent witness that the natives have not been so kindly treated by Europeans as ought to have been. I know that they feel it deeply. When they are treated with respect and honestly dealt with, Europeans may acquire great influence over them. It is also painful to find it averred that drunkenness is a great obstacle to the settlement of Europeans of the poorer class in India. Let those who unexceptionally condemn the native character reflect that it is the growth of ages of misgovernment, and that there are many instances of the just and temperate European winning the confidence and attachment of the natives. An instance of the great ascendency which good conduct and good management may acquire is to be seen in the success of Mr. Fischer, whose influence is stated to be widely and beneficially felt in the province of Salem. It is mentioned by Mr. Saunders that during the recent mutiny the respectable natives protected his property during his absence; that the neighbouring Zemindars worked his plantations and restored to him the profits after the mutiny was over. While therefore your Committee have felt anxious to embody in their report such general and practical information as relates to European settlement in India they desire to express their hopes that individual co-operation may not be wanting to promote it. Every Englishman should go to India with a deep sense of his responsibility, not only to those whom he is about to govern or among whom he is about to reside, but to his own country, whose character for firmness, justice and forbearance he is bound constantly, zealously and by personal example to maintain;" (and we would add the words which we find in the original draft report, also printed, but which are omitted from the report as finally agreed upon)" never forgetting that however strongly and justly he may condemn the native character, it is the result of ages of despotic government, and that it can be elevated and purified only by the combined influences of civilization and Christianity."

Local News.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, in the Parell Gardens, this evening:—

INTRO MARCH, "Cristy Minstrels" ...	*Burkhards.*
OVERTURE, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	*Nicholai.*
WALTZ, "Il Baccio"	*Arditia.*
SELECTION, (op)"Lucia di Lammermoor"	*Donizette.*
SCENE & CAVATINA, (op) "Il Trovatore"	*Verdi.*
QUADRILLE, "Orphee aux Enfers" ...	*Strauss.*
GALOP, "Rosalien".....	*Kühner.*

IT is but a few months since we had the pleasure of seeing among us the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, of the Church Missionary Society's Calcutta Mission, then on his way to England. With great regret we now hear of his death. The following notice appears in the proceedings of the Society's London Committee:—

"The Committee have heard with deep regret of the sudden and unexpected death of the valuable Secretary of the Calcutta Corresponding Committee, the Rev. G. Cuthbert, M.A. He was on a visit to his native land, and expired near Dublin, Oct. 22nd, in the prime of life. In the year 1845 he declined the offer of preferment at home to devote himself to the work of a missionary abroad. Upon his arrival in India he qualified himself for the Secretaryship of the Corresponding Committee by going out for the first year into the mission field, and labouring as a missionary. For 13 years he conducted the business of the Society in North India with untiring energy, with strict fidelity to the trust committed to him, and with the cordial and uncompromising maintenance of those scriptural principles upon which the Society rests its claim for public support, and all its hopes of a blessing from above."

Mr. Cuthbert appeared to be in robust health, when in Bombay. From dispensations of this kind occasionally occurring, missionaries and others should learn to look with moderated expectations, upon the prospect of revisiting their native land. Very few find their expectations fulfilled; some there encounter what they least expected. Mr. Cuthbert has, we doubt not, gone to his true home, where disappointment has no place.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 11

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH FROM TRANMATIC TETANUS.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on the 10th instant at the Morgue on view of the body of *Wittoo Oodajee* between twenty and thirty-five years of age. The facts of the case are somewhat remarkable. From the evidence of Dr. Haines, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a *Post mortem* examination of the body, it appeared that the deceased had sustained a fracture of the leg which produced "*tranmatic tetanus*," which was the immiediate case of death. The Surgeon was of opinion that the fracture had been caused by a fall. It was possible that the injury might have been effected by a blow inflicted with a stick, but it was highly improbable that such was the case.

The deceased made a declaration shortly before his death, in the presence of Mr. Brown, the Police Magistrate, to the effect, that on the night of Friday the second instant, he was beaten in the compound of his own house by two men named Jewan Pudman and Dewa Rama, that they beat him with sticks, and that he was struck on the right shin, which was broken. They had quarrelled about a house which they claimed, he stated that his brother's widow also laid claim to the same property. Soon after the deceased made this statement he died. At the inquest a woman came forward and stated that she saw the deceased on the night in question, and that he was in liquor. He was staggering and fell down on some rough ground, when he fell he said "fallen, fallen," she called two men who carried him to his own house, and that while he was being carried along he said "that his leg was broken." He did not say anything about his having been beaten. The testimony of this witness was corroborated by three other persons.

Verdict.—That the deceased died from "Tranmatic tetunus," consequent on a fracture of the right leg; which was accidentally caused by a fall.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 11th January 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

HAVING STOLEN PROPERTY IN POSSESSION.—*Megha Waga* and *Bheva Dewjee* were charged with having a quantity of seeds in their possession which was supposed to have been stolen.

Police Havildar stated that he saw the prisoners near the Clare Bunder on the 9th instant at four o'clock in the afternoon; they had each a bundle of linseed (produced) with them, which they took to a warehouse in the neighbourhood and sold to a man named Dewchund, who gave them a small amount of money for it. One of the prisoners had the money in his hand.

A Police Sepoy corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and added that the prisoners were unable to give a satisfactory account of how they became possessed of the same.

HIS WORSHIP said there could be no doubt that the prisoners had stolen the seeds. He inflicted a fine of twenty Rupees on each of them.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—*Khetto Dewchund* and *Naryan Megjee* were then placed at the bar and charged with being in possession of certain articles supposed to have been stolen.

Police Havildar No. 69 stated that on the same day as that mentioned in the last case, he found the seed, now produced, in the warehouse of the prisoners. He had followed the two prisoners in the last case to their warehouse, who are receivers of stolen property, and who carry on no other trade. The prisoner Dewchund gave one rupee eight annas and nine pies, to the prisoners in the other case, for linseed worth ten rupees and a quarter. One of those prisoners sold sixteen pylies of seed of the value of three rupees and a quarter to Naryan Megjee for six annas and nine pies. The other prisoner in that case, sold forty pylies of seed for one rupee one anna and six pies, which was worth seven rupees.

Another Policeman stated that the prisoner Megjee gave the money to the other prisoner and that Dewchund took the grain and emptied it into the bags.

Mr. Mahon, European constable, stated he knew both of the prisoners, who were receivers of stolen property. He had searched the warehouse, the prisoners were unable to account for the possession of the property contained in it.

HIS WORSHIP said that it was a good job that this warehouse, which was used for receiving stolen property, was discovered. The last prisoners were worse than the first, he would sentence them to pay a fine of fifty rupees each. If the fine was not paid he would substitute imprisonment in the House of Correction.

ALLEGED RECEIPT OF A BRIBE BY THE POLICE.—*Balloo Ablool Cauder*, No. 938, *Ragoo Khan Hossein Khan*, No. 979, and another sepoy No. 958, all three belonging to the water police, were charged with receiving a bribe of twenty rupees, for omitting to do an official duty.

Dr. Da'las appeared on behalf of the defendants. From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that the defendants had succeeded in seizing a quantity of articles, consisting of ropes and coir rope on board of a prow, charging the boatmen with having stolen the same, when the tindal of the prow was induced to give them the sum of twenty rupees to allow the goods to remain in the possession of the boatmen, and for that consideration the defendants had agreed to say nothing about it.

Dr. Dallas contended that the charge could not be sustained, as the Penal Code provided for the punishment of offences committed by public servants of such a nature as this, the new law having superseded the old one. The charge of larceny was false, and if the defendants were at all guilty of the charge preferred against them, it would only amount to having extorted money under false pretences. Then there was no evidence to show that either of the two last defendants had received any money. He would however prove an *alibi*.

Police Havildar No. 945 stated that the prisoners were all under his orders, and that on the day in question they were with him on duty at the time that the complainants alleged that they had committed the offence.

Another Policeman stated that he saw the defendants every day, and that at about eleven o'clock on Friday week they came to the Carnac Bunder, two of them came on shore, the other one remaining in the boat alongside of the witness' boat until three o'clock.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was remanded until this day, Monday.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, Jan* 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1862.

Whereas it is declared by the Ordinance passed by the Governor General of India on the 27th of December 1861, that until the Governor General in Council shall otherwise order, it shall not be lawful for any person to export Saltpetre from any part of Her Majesty's Territories in India, except in a British Vessel bound either to the Port of London or to the Port of Liverpool; and whereas it appears from the instructions since received from her Majesty's Government that the prohibition to export Saltpetre from India so far as regards British Vessels is to apply only to such Vessels when bound to Ports not within the United Kingdom, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order accordingly that it shall be lawful to export Saltpetre on British Vessels bound to any Port of the United Kingdom anything in the said Ordinance notwithstanding.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

W. GREY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1862.

Notification.—Notice is hereby given, that the Treasury of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and of Her Majesty's Indian Government at Calcutta, shall, from and after the first day of March 1862, be established at the Bank of Bengal. All payments to be made by or to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the Government of India, or the Government of Bengal at the Treasury of the East India Company, or of the Secretary of State in Council, or of the Government at Fort William, shall and may from and after the above-mentioned date be made at the said Bank of Bengal.

The issue of Government Promissory Notes provided for by Act XIX. of 1861, shall take effect from and after the aforesaid date.

Terms on which the business of the General Treasury by the Bank of Bengal, are contained in the following:—

AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK OF BENGAL.

MEMORANDUM of Agreement made and entered into this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between the Secretary of State in Council for India of the one part and the Bank of Bengal of the other part.

Whereas the Governor General of India in Council, under and by virtue of the provisions of Act VI. of 1839 of the Legislative Council of India, on the eleventh of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, gave notice, in writing, to the Bank of Bengal, that from and after the expiration of twelve calendar months from the date of the said notice, the Bank of Bengal and its then powers and authorities would be modified, and by Act XIX. of 1861 the powers and authorities of the said Bank have been accordingly modified, as by that Act appears: And whereas the time when the said notice was so given negotiations and arrangements were pending between the Governor General of India in Council (acting in the premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State) and the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, having for their object the transfer to the said Bank of the business of the Government Treasuries at Fort William and elsewhere in the Presidency of Fort William and the Provinces annexed thereto, and the superintendence and management by the said Bank, for the Government of India, of the issue of the then proposed Government Paper Currency: And whereas the General terms of the said proposed arrangement have now been finally settled and agreed upon between the Governor General in Council and the Directors of the said Bank, and by the said Act of 1861 the said Bank have been empowered to enter into an Agreement in that behalf with the said Secretary of State in Council; And whereas by Act XIX of 1861 of the Legislative Council of India provision has been made for the issue by the Government of India of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, on demand. Now this Indenture witnesseth, that for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payments and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by, and on the part of, the said parties to these Presents, respectively to be paid and performed, each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank of Bengal doth and do hereby for himself and themselves, and his and their respective successors, covenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following (that is to say):—

First.—From and after the day so appointed by the notification mentioned in the 20th paragraph of these Presents, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of Bengal, heretofore transacted at the General Treasury at Fort William, shall be carried on and transacted by the Bank of Bengal, subject to the provisions of this Agreement, and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may, from time to time, be given to the said Bank by the said Secretary of State in Council or of the Officers of the Government of India authorized in that behalf, and for the purpose aforesaid, such account or accounts shall be opened in their books by the said Bank with the Government of India and Government of Bengal, as the said Government of India shall, from time to time, direct.

Second.—The Cash Balance now in the General Treasury shall, from and after the day appointed by the notification aforesaid, be adopted with the Bank of Bengal, who shall also hereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and Government of Bengal respectively, all moneys and balances which, but for these presents, would have been received or held by the said General Treasury, and the Bank shall transact, at their principal Office in Calcutta, all such business for the Government of India and Government of Bengal, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of money and securities and other matters, as is usually transacted by bankers for their customers.

Third.—That from and after the day appointed by the notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and shipping specie remitted under the preceding clause, and for which costs and expences Contingent Bills shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, for examining, and to be passed by him, on approval, and the said Secretary of State in Council shall, from and after the lastmentioned day, further pay or cause to be paid to the said Bank the yearly sum of Rupees fortythree thousand, six hundred and six in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the said Bank of the establishment of clerks and servants necessary for the carrying on of the said Government Banking account and business, and the Bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said account, except under such arrangement as in the next following clause mentioned.

Fourth.—That so long as the average cash balance for any month in the hands of the said Bank on the said Government Banking account shall not exceed seventy lacs of Rupees, the said Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ such balance, subject to the provisions of their present Charter Act, or any future Act relating to the said Bank and to appropriate the profits arising from such employment, without being charged with any interest in account: And that when and so often as the monthly average of such cash balance shall exceed seventy lacs of Rupees, the Directors of the said Bank, for the time being, shall forthwith either set aside such excess or surplus in cash to be kept in reserve in a separate cash room or place of deposit on account of the said Government of India, or shall at the option of the Directors of the Bank invest such excess or surplus on account of the Government of India, either in the purchase of Government Securities, or Railway Debentures guaranteed by Government, in the name of the Accountant-General or of such other Officers as the Government of India shall, from time to time, direct, or in the discount of Government acceptances or other claim against the Government, and so that such surplus shall be withdrawn from employment as part of the general funds of the Bank, and so on from time to time as often as an uninvested surplus cash balance above Rupees seventy lacs shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to be in the hands of the Bank. And the said Bank shall at all times be answerable and accountable to the Government of India for the surplus cash balance for the time being so set apart or invested, but shall be entitled to draw and apply the interest or dividends arising from such investment, from time to time, to their own use. But when and so often as the cash balance in the hands of the said Bank shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to have been less than Rupees fifty lacs, then, in addition to the profit which the said Bank may acquire by the employment of such balance, free from interest as by said, an additional allowance or remuneration by the payment of interest shall be made to the Bank by the Government of interest on the difference between the said sum of the actual balance of Government calculated at the average of lacs, the interest being public on fixed loans during the then interest paid by the

Fifth.—That the books of account, and proceedings of the Bank relating as well to sales of Government banking account and business as to the general accounts and business of the Bank, shall at all time to time, and not less than once, and not exceeding four times, in any one year, be submitted to the examination and audit of an Officer or Officers to be, from time to time, appointed or authorized by the Governor General in Council for that purpose, and the report of such Officer or Officers as to the state of the banking account between the Government of India and the Bank, or as to the cash balances invested or uninvested for the time being in the hands of the Bank, or as to any proceeding relating to the said banking account or business shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor General in Council whose order, decision, or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the Bank.

Sixth.—That from and after the day appointed in the notification aforesaid, an agency of Issue shall be established at the principal Office of the Bank of Bengal as the Agency for the Circle of Issue (of Calcutta) under Act XIX. of 1861, and that the said Bank shall and will act as Agents for the said Secretary of State in Council, and the Government of India, in and for the issue to the public at Fort William, and the circulation of the Government Currency Notes established by the said Act, and in the payment and cashing of such Notes, and in all things required to be done by such Agents or at such Agency, under or by virtue of the said Act.

Seventh.—That all demands for the issue of Government Currency Notes that shall be made in the Circle of Issue of Calcutta, under the 9th Section of the said Act XIX. of 1861, may be made at the said agency at the principal Office of the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta: and that the said Bank shall and will, from time to time, issue and deliver from and at such Agency, such amount of the said Government Currency Notes as may be duly demanded or applied for at the said Agency, by any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, desiring and entitled to have the same issued under the provisions of the said Act; and shall and will for that purpose, from time to time, apply to the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue, established under the said Act, for such Government Currency Notes of such denominations as shall be necessary to enable the said Bank to make such issue and delivery.

Eighth.—That whenever the said Bank shall issue and deliver at and from such Agency any Government Currency Notes under the 2nd Clause of the said 9th Section of the said Act, in exchange for standard silver bullion, or foreign silver coin, or under the proviso in the said Section, in exchange for foreign gold coin or gold bullion, the said Bank shall and will, before such issue and delivery, require the production by the person tendering such coin or bullion of a certificate signed by the Master of the Calcutta Mint that such coin or bullion has been weighed and assayed and has been deposited in the Mint to the full amount in value of the Notes so to be issued, or shall otherwise satisfy themselves that such bullion or coin to the amount in value of the Notes so to be issued at the rates authorized in the said clause and proviso, respectively, has been deposited with the said Department of Issue to the satisfaction of the said Head Commissioner, according to such mode as shall, from time to time, be directed, with the sanction of the Government of India, by the said Head Commissioner.

Ninth.—And whenever the said Bank shall issue and deliver at and from such Agency any Government Currency Notes under the 1st or 3rd of 1861, in exchange for current silver coin of the Government of India or for other Currency Notes of the Government of India, payable to bearer on demand, of other amounts issued within the said Circle, or under the proviso in the said Section, in exchange for gold coin of full weight of the Government of India, the said Bank shall carry the amount of the said current silver coin or notes, or gold coin of the Government of India, received by it in exchange for the notes so issued, to the credit of the Issue Department of the said Government in such account as the said Head Commissioner, with the sanction of the Government of India, shall, from time to time, direct for that purpose.

Tenth.—That the said Bank shall not issue or deliver any of the Government Currency Notes provided and supplied to it by the said Head Commissioner for the purpose of being issued under the said Act, except to such person or persons, or body or bodies corporate as shall be entitled to demand the same according to the provisions of the said Act and shall have complied with the conditions of the 9th Section thereof, or otherwise than according to the provisions of the said Act.

Eleventh.—That the said Bank shall and will, during the continuance of these Presents, pay and satisfy on demand to the holders, the amount of all Government Currency Notes duly issued according to the provisions of the said Act XIX. of 1861, either in Calcutta, or in any other Circle of Issue within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which shall be presented for payment or conversation into cash at the principal Office of the Bank in Calcutta.

Twelfth.—That a settlement shall take place at least twice in every week, and if required by the Bank or by the Head Commissioner of the Issue Department, daily at the Office of the Bank in Calcutta, between the Bank and the said Department of Issue, in respect of the notes issued, the bullion or coin, and notes in exchange for which the same have been issued, and the notes cashed or converted, under these Presents or the said Act by the Bank, and the difference in Government Currency Notes or in cash and bullion (as the case may be) shall on such settlement be adjusted, transferred, and paid.

Thirteenth.—That so much of the business of the said Issue Department as shall, from time to time, be carried on at the Bank's Office, shall be under the direct control and inspection of the Head Commissioner of the said Department of Issue.

Fourteenth.—That the Bank shall, if required by the Officer in charge of the Government Issue Department so to do, provide and keep a separate strong room or strong box for the reception and safe keeping of the Currency Notes, coin, and bullion belonging to the said Issue Department, and such room or box shall be under the separate control of the said Issue Department, and its contents shall always be kept separate from the Bank funds and property, and shall be at the exclusive risk of the Government of India, except in case of loss through the neglect, default, or misconduct of the Bank or any of its Officers or servants.

Fifteenth.—That the Bank shall at any time during the continuance of this Agreement, when, and if, required by the Governor General in Council, but not otherwise, provide a sufficient and convenient office for the Department of Issue at Calcutta, and for the Head Commissioner of the said office, and the permit of the said Bank in Calcutta, at which office the said Head Commissioner shall and may conduct the whole, or any such part, of the business of issue of the said Department of Issue as the Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, direct, and that the Bank shall and will provide the necessary accommodation and establishment of clerks and servants for carrying out the current duties of the said Office.

Sixteenth.—That the whole reponsibility for loss or damage that may be occasioned by, or arise in respect of, the theft or loss of any Government Currency Notes made under the said Act XIX. of 1661, from and after the time of the said Currency Notes being delivered from the said Department of Issue, to and at the said Bank for issue, or to any servant or Agent of the said Bank for delivery to the said Bank for issue, and the whole responsibility for any loss or damage that may be occasioned in respect of the wrongful payment, exchange, or satisfaction, through mistake, or otherwise, at or by the said Bank of any Government Currency Notes, which ought not to be paid, exchanged or satisfied, or of any forged or spurious Notes purporting to be Government Currency Notes, or in respect of the forgery or alteration of any Government Currency Notes or in respect of any error or mistake committed by the said Bank or by any of its Officers or Agents in conducting the Agency aforesaid, although the same shall have been committed under the control and inspection of the said Head Commissioner of the Issue Department, shall, as between the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Bank, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by, the said Bank, who shall have no claim upon the said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for and in respect of any such loss.

Seventeenth.—That as and by way of remuneration to the Bank for their conducting as aforesaid, the said Agency for the issue of the Government Paper Currency and for cashing and converting such Notes after issue, the Bank shall be entitled to charge the said Secretary of State in Council with a commission, calculated at the rate of three fourths per cent. per annum on the daily average amount of Government Currency Notes outstanding and in circulation through the said Agency of the Bank at Calcutta, and which commission may be debited to the said Secretary of State in Council in the said Banking account between the Government of India and the Bank, the amount of such cost to be established (if required) to the satisfaction of the Officer for the time being in charge of the said Issue Department.

Eighteenth.—That in case a separate office shall be provided by the said Bank for the said Head Commissioner of Issue, upon the requisition of the Governor General in Council, under the 14th Clause of these Presents, the Bank shall also be paid by the said Secretary of State in Council the cost of providing such separate office and of any especial establishment that may be provided for, and any special expense incurred by the Bank in respect of the same.

Nineteenth.—That if at any time during the continuance of this Agreement, the said Bank shall establish a Branch Office at any town or place other than Calcutta, and the Governor General of India in Council shall offer to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, and the said Directors shall on behalf of the Bank accept the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district or locality within which such Branch shall be established, or the business of issuing and circulating the Government Paper Currency within such District or locality, then, and in every such case, the business so arranged to be taken up and performed by the said Bank shall be carried on under and subject to the provisions of this Agreement and on the basis of the clauses cited in the margin, being the 3rd and 5th paragraphs of the Government Memorandum of the 20th of 1861, relating to the establishment of such Branch Bank, except so far as the said clauses may be modified or altered by any special Agreement which the said Secretary of State in Council, through the Governor General of India in Council, may, from time to time, enter into with the said Bank in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular Branch Bank.

3. As regards the establishment of Branch Banks, the Government will in each Presidency prefer dealing with the Presidency Banks when the ground is unoccupied. But when other Banks have been established before the Presidency Bank thinks fit to establish a Branch, the Government consider that they will have a preferable claim on equal terms, and finding proper security.

On this it be clear that the interest place is not to ask such contribution towards the expenses of the Branch Bank, the Government will give such fixed annual payment as may be agreed upon in each case, not exceeding the saving of cost to the Government at such place by the Bank taking its business.

the provision of this Agreement or of the said clauses may be modified or altered by any special Agreement which the said Secretary of State in Council, through the Governor General of India in Council, may, from time to time, enter into with the said Bank in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular Branch Bank.

Twentieth.—That this Agreement and the powers and authorities herein contained, and the covenants hereby entered into, shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council by notification, in that behalf, which shall be published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* within six calendar months from the date hereof, and continue for the term of five years from this date, at the expiration of which time the same shall and may, by notice in writing from the Governor General in Council to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, be renewed, with or without any modifications, as may be agreed on between the Governor General in Council and the said Directors.

The Mint Master at Calcutta, or the person officiating in that capacity for the time being, shall be the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue.

The Calcutta Circle of Issue within which the Government Notes will become a legal tender, shall embrace all the Districts subject to the control of the Government of Bengal, (except the Districts noted in the margin, and shall include also the Districts of Ghazeepore, Mirzapore, and Benares, belonging to the North-Western Provinces.

Balasorg, Cuttack, Pooree, and Sumbulpore, in the *Cuttack Division.*

Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Durrung, Goalpara, Kamroop, Lukimpore, Nowgong, and Seebsangor, in the *Assam Division.*

Tipperah, Bulloah, and Chittagong, in the *Chittagong Division.*

Silhet, Banneer, and Sandoway, in the *Arracan Division.*

Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Manbhoom and Singbhoom, in the *Chota Nagpore Division.*

Darjeeling.
Cachar.
Sylhet.
Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The Bank of Bengal is prepared at once to establish Branches at *Benares, Mirzapore, Patna*, and *Dacca.*

Any persons who prefer applying at the Mint for Notes in exchange for coin or bullion may apply there instead of at the Office or Agency at the Bank, provided they apply for not less than Rupees 2,000 at a time. They will in such case receive the Notes at the Office of the Head Commissioner at the Bank one clear working day after their applications.

The Notes will be taken and paid at all the Treasuries comprised in the Circle of Issue mentioned above.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

We learn from a letter from Mhow dated the 4th of Cash received yesterday, that a draft under command landers, arrived Ensign Kelsey, of the 72nd High- General Depot Khandalla morning at Mhow from the fifty two men for the 72nd Highlanders consists of about for the 8th Hussars, 71st Highlanders, and one more jesty's 27th Regiment of Foot. The men for the latter corps were to leave on Monday last for Indore, and from thence would be conveyed to their several destinations by Bullock Train.

The Station of Mhow during the absence of General Farrell is under the command of Lieut. Colonel Payne, C.B., of the 72nd Highlanders.—*Herald, Jan.* 9.

We understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied be his Military Secretary and Aides de Camp, will probably arrive in Poona about the 15th instant; and after a limited stay at this Station His Excellency will, it is said, proceed to visit Mhow. —*Id.*

RAILWAY CRAMMING.—The natives of this place who use the rail—and their name is Legion—are making loud complaints of the over crowding, or as we should more properly describe it, the cramming and jamming of the unfortunate passengers in the third class carriages. The number of passengers allowed for each compartment as prescribed by Government, is only 50; but we are assured that as many as from 70 to 80 persons are packed up in these boxes like pickanhs in a barrel. This is a grievance that in our opinion calls for an immediate enquiry, and we beg to call the attention of Mr. Cooper, the Traffic Manager, to the fact, who we have no doubt will take measures to prevent the over crowding complained of, which is not only a most serious inconvenience to the passengers but is dangerous to their health.

We would also thus publicly notice the dangerous practice which we hear is very prevalent of smoking being carried on amongst the third class passengers, as it is not uncommon for parties to have their clothes singed and their bodies scorched by lighted *bereea* redolent of inferior tobacco. This is also a matter deserving of Mr. Cooper's notice with a view to the nuisance being prevented before a general conflagration of an entire train and the cremation of the whole of the passengers take place.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—For the last three or four days, the weather has borne an unsettled appearance, and the thermometer has ranged much higher than during the previous month. The sky was overcast with clouds of a lurid hue until yesterday, when the sun again shone forth nearly his usual brightness. A slight rain fell on the night of Tuesday last, and yesterday morning there was a shower which lasted about a couple of hours, sufficient to lay the dust for a short time and make the roads pleasant to walk upon. The same unsettled state of the weather has we find been experienced at Madras; but in addition to cloudy skies our neighbours there have had boisterous winds, which seemed to promise one of those unusual falls of rain which occasionally happen all over India when the North East Monsoon has failed in its proper season, as has, we regret to learn, been the case this season in the Madras Presidency.—*Id.*

We regret to say that 3rd Assistant Collector, together with his establishment, two Carcoons in the Dufter Cutcherry, eleven Sepoys and an English Clerk in Account Department have been done away with owing to the recent reductions in the Collector's Establishment. They are however provided for.—*Poona Observer, January* 9.

We understand that Colonel Pelly, Commanding at Sholapoor, is to be appointed Brigadier at Nusseerabad. We congratulate the gallant officer.—*Id.*

Our indefatigable Quarter Master General Colonel Phayre left his station yesterday morning to inspect the road with he is making towards Mahableshwar through the Bhore valley. A saving of some thirty miles will be effected, and what is more to the purpose, carts can go along Phayre's road. The charge for Tattoos and Hamals we understand will be proportionately decreased, at which the visitors to the Hills will rejoice.—*Id.*

SHOLAPORE, January 6th.—A meeting was convened last Saturday the 4th inst., in the Library room, for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the successful students who passed their examination, before Captain Lester, Educational Inspector, S. D. It was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Colonel Malcolm, the Sudder Ameen and Dufterdar. Mr. Compton being the Chairman. After awarding the prizes the Committee was dissolved at 6 P. M. The result, which has already been published in one of your last issues, is mainly attributable to the pupils, for we find cases (with a very few exceptions) in which a master, however efficient and blessed with sound education he may be, is exposed to public disdain, on no other ground than that of his having greatly to deal with students, utterly wanting punctuality, attention, industry and last of all intellectual powers,—qualities which are indispensably necessary for them to win the field. A personal experience leads us to entertain a high opinion of the abilities and general qualifications of the late Master, Mr. Vishwanath Laxuman, though he could not thus help to escape public censure on account of the reason assigned. The vernacular school has been examined and the result reflected great credit both on the pupils and the Masters.—*Id.*

A Rank [illegible] of 61 Non-Commissioned H. M [illegible] Regiment, volunteers for [illegible] rived at Poona yesterday morni[illegible]*ald, Jan.* 10.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a soldier of the Pusiliers at this station met with an accident on the night of Saturday last which

first and second of these fuses. A slight adjustment only is required, at the very moment of loading, to determine whether it shall act as solid shot, shrapnell shell, case-shot, or percussion shell. Each battery of field artillery under this system goes into action not merely with a gun of less weight than formerly, and using half the weight of powder, but, what is more important, carrying many kinds of shot in one. Surely, then, I have a right to say that our experience of the gun, in all its varieties of size and with all its accessories, ranges over a field so wide that greater hindrances and more mischances might reasonably have been looked for than have actually occurred?

After the ample statistics I have given I might close my letter here, but I will first shortly notice some specific strictures on my guns which have lately appeared in the public newspapers, and, as I prefer an opponent, however uncompromising, who has the manliness to avow his name, Captain Halsted shall have the precedence.

Captain Halsted commences a letter which lately appeared in your columns by instancing four large guns which, he says, successively broke down after a very few rounds; and he impugns generally the safety and endurance of the guns made upon my principle.

I might oppose to such a conclusion the clear proofs to the contrary which I have given above, but I will meet his examples more closely still. He refers in the first place to an 80-pounder gun, the first heavy gun I made, and only an experimental one. He says it was used against the Trusty in 1859, and had a defect in the interior. I am not aware that it had any defect which in the slightest degree affected either its safety or efficiency. The slight flaw of which Captain Halsted speaks was readily cut out without damaging the gun. It was one of the four guns subsequently used against the martello tower at Eastbourne, and has been employed on various occasions since.

His three remaining examples are 100-pounders, which he asserts were successively disabled on board the Stork gunboat and condemned as "dangerously defective," after firing an insignificant number of rounds. I reply that two of these 100-pounder guns were returned, not as condemned, but only for examination and report. After such examination they were declared fit for use, and one was sent to Shoeburyness for continued firing. It there fired 363 rounds, and was then forwarded to Woolwich, where, to remove all doubt of its safety, it was proved a second time, and then returned to Shoeburyness for general use. Captain Halsted, who admits the fact of the gun being subsequently used at Shoeburyness, qualifies the admission by saying that it was there only considered as "capable of cautious use." So far from this being the case, it was indiscriminately employed for firing shot of 200lb. weight against experimental iron targets. The second 100-pounder, which was precisely in the same condition as the former, and the character of which might have been re-established in the same way, underwent a different treatment. Advantage was taken of the existence of the flaw to test the efficacy of a brass lining introduced into the powder chamber, after which the gun fired 50 rounds with extra charges of 18lb., and remains perfectly serviceable. I feel it necessary here to remark that from the novelty of these guns they were naturally and very properly regarded in the first instance with a degree of suspicion approaching to timidity, and the slightest indication of flaw became an object of apprehension. Captain Hewlett, the commanding officer of the Excellent gunnery ship, to which the Stork is attached, in a letter which I have recently received, says that had he known the guns at first as well as he does now, he would not have deemed it necessary to exchange the couple of guns last mentioned. He adds, "We knew very little about the guns at first, and were startled at the slightest appearance of flaw." The third 100-pounder referred to by Captain Halsted is still on board the Stork. It has been ordered to Woolwich for examination, but until it has arrived and been tested I shall not suppose it to be a solitary instance of "dangerous defect," but take it on trust that its flaw will prove as little important as those of the other two.

But there is yet a very important remark to make on these guns. The fact is that the particular 100 pounders referred to by Captain Halsted are part of a batch of guns which were not made purely on my principle. Before the difficulties of manufacture of the heavy guns were fully mastered, and during the first pressure of the demand for them, I was compelled for a time to make the inner tube—contrary to my principle from a bal forging instead of from coiled iron, and the result cam sked the inferiority of the plan. But this circmode of coinstead of being an argument against my the alternative thon, only proves its superiority over of solid blocks of making wrought-iron guns out difficulties, I am happy to add are the first heavy guns that ever were made on the principle throughout, are now being on fe which in the instances named have exhibited no flaw.

Captain Halsted asserts, that "up to the present time the 100-pounder gun has never been subjected to any representation of real action by 50 consecutive rounds of rapid fire." This is incorrect. All descriptions of my guns have been fired 50 rounds at a time continuously, with various degrees of rapidity.

Captain Halsted next remarks on the liability of the guns "to choke up their shallow grooves with the lead covering of their missiles." He is quite wrong in supposing that in any case the grooves become choked with lead. He would have been justified in saying that in cases where the guns are neither sponged nor properly lubricated the grooves will become clogged with a deposit from the powder. But this never happens when an efficient lubricator is used, such as that recently produced by Colonel Boxer. With that lubricator, 50 rounds at a time have been repeatedly fired without any sponging, and the gun has remained as clear in the grooves at the end of the experiment as at the first round.

With regard to the failure of the vent-pieces on board the Trusty, which of course forms a prominent part of Captain Halsted's remarks, I refer to the detailed particulars which are given in the early part of this letter. The "breaking down" of the naval 40-pounders, to which he alludes, was nothing more than the necessity which arose for twice replacing the copper ring at the breech, injured by the breaking of the vent-pieces.

Shot, shell, and fuses for the guns Captain Halsted condemns on the ground of "delicate and complicated chymical and mechanical compounds," and then proceeds as follows:—"At the second shot fired at the Trusty on the 28th September, 1859," (he being present), "the right rear man at the gun was blown down by explosion from the plug aperture of the breech, which, in that first gun, was at the side. He was picked up scorched, the hair of his face burnt off, and his sight temporarily injured." Now we by-cannot make simple truth be told, which is, that a man standing near the side aperture of the breech had his whiskers and serge frock singed? The blowing down and picking up are dramatic ornaments which I shall charitably ascribe to the same decorative style of writing that "nearly killed" Captain Hodson at Shoeburyness. I was a close observer of what took place, and Captain Sir William Wiseman and Captain Hewlett, who were also present, and to whom I have applied, confirm the accuracy of my statement. For my part, I was as much alive as Captain Halsted could be to the objection of this lateral escape of gas at the breach; and I may inform Captain Halsted that this very experimental gun, which he takes up again after two years to swell his condemnation of service guns, was the precursor of one in which all the defects of the original were removed, and whose extraordinary rapidity of firing was chronicled in your columns about a fortnight ago.

Captain Halsted, indeed, goes on to say that "to this day the 100-pounder delivers its rear explosion with the same force as then." This would, doubtless, have been the case had I treated the case with like impatience; but, notwithstanding his assertion, I am enabled to say that by the use of cups or saucers, as he facetiously terms them, the escape of gas is completely arrested in these large guns. Recent experiments at Shoeburyness have shown that pieces of white paper may be laid close up to the joint without exhibiting any stain of powder smoke. I was while waiting the result of experiments on this subject that I was lately induced to apply to Sir George Lewis to suspend for a short time the issue of the 100-pounder guns.

Captain Halsted next states that, "in order to lift in the vent-piece of the naval 100-pounder, two men must stand upon the gun-carriage in so elevated a position as to be wholly exposed to rifle aim." This is not the case; by passing a staff through the rings if the vent-piece it is easily lifted by the men while standing on the level of the deck.

I now arrive at his summary of "inherent defects," which I shall very quickly dispose of.

1. He says, 'the gun cannot be loaded at the muzzle.' I might as reasonably object to a muzzle-loading gun, that it cannot be loaded at the breech; it, however, it be an object, which I do not concede, to have the alternative of loading at the muzzle, I need only rifle my breech-loader on my shunt system, and it becomes a muzzle-loader also. The gun which fired the other day 51 rounds at the rate of one in 26 seconds was a gun of that kind.

2. He says, 'the gun cannot be double-shotted. There is not the least difficulty in using two flat-ended shot; but why should this be done when a single percussion shell would be ten times more effective?

3. He says the gun cannot throw an incendiary (Martin's) shell. Here he is utterly wrong, for even the lead-covered shell, to say nothing of the ribbed one, has been successfully fired with molten iron in both 40-pounders and 100-pounders; in fact, targets are at present being built for a continuance of the practice.

4. He alleges that the gun cannot be used with reduced charges for fear of the effects of air space. If Captain Halsted had attended the ricochet firing at Woolwich, he would have seen all sizes of my guns, from 40-pounders downwards, used with every variety of charge, from a few ounces up to the full service quantity.

5. He declares that 'within certain limits of distance the gun cannot be used to cover either troops or boats with shot or shell, for fear of the lead which strips from all the projectiles, as proved on service in China, and as openly admitted by the author himself in May last.' Really I thought that on the occasion to which Captain Halsted so strangely refers, I had succeeded in showing the hollowness and absurdity of this objection. I stated that the lead could be, and had been so absolutely fixed to the projectile as to render separation impossible, produced specimens of shells, both exploded and entire, in proof of this. I showed that the military authorities had had their choice whether the lead should be thus absolutely fixed, or be in some degree separable, so as to produce more fragments on the bursting of the shell. They have made their choice, and must be considered the best judges of what are the requirements of the Service. If Captain Halsted can persuade them that they have chosen wrong, it is open to them to modify their decision in any way they please; but as they have been offered any degree of adhesion, I do not see how I can be responsible for their decision, though I believe they have decided rightly.

I think I have now answered every point advanced in Captain Halsted's letter, and have only to direct the attention of your readers to the spirit in which that and other attacks on the gun have been written. In a singular to be placed in a position where not only facts are invented by my assailants against me, but my own inventions are turned against me too. I find myself suddenly reproached with improvements. Finality is a word which ought to be unknown to practical science, and yet I am condemned to the prospect of seeing every future invention I may make in the service of the country treated as a condemnation by myself of its precursors. It actually seems to be the object of some antagonists to prevent me from working at all. Captain Halsted himself does not write as a critic, but as a downright uncompromising opponent. He acknowledges the one advantage in my system. The lightness of the guns, their precision of fire, their length of range, the extraordinary power of the shell in its different forms, as shown against every variety of object, are all passed over in silence, while every appearance of failure (experimental or otherwise) is exaggerated and dressed up in highly coloured language calculated to mislead the unthinking. He gradually pronounces "radical" or "inherent" the defects which he attributes to the gun; yet he suggests no substitute for what he condemns, and offers no new idea to aid the solution of a problem in which all are interested. But there are some objections—by far the most loudly and persistently repeated—which come from more disingenuous assailants. Statements absolutely false, contradicted officially by Ministers in Parliament, and by myself, as the author of the gun, are adduced again and again, whenever the refutation is likely either not to have been seen or to have been forgotten. For instance, despite the most authoritative denials, it is asserted and reasserted that the guns failed in China, and that accidents occurred from slipping of the breech. One paper, the *Mechanics' Magazine*—into whose motives for continual misrepresentation I do not trouble myself to inquire—on the 1st of March last actually presented its readers with an imaginary summary (pointed with marks of quotation) of a "confidential despatch" sent home by Major Hay, in which the gun was said to have been spoken of in condemnatory terms to have been withdrawn from action at a critical moment, and to have occasioned casualties to our men. It further informed its readers—not for the first time—that the average cost of the guns was 2000*l*. Mr. Baring, Under-Secretary for War, gave a flat denial to all these statements from his place in Parliament on the 14th of March last. 'No casualties occurred' in China, and Major Hay's report was of a directly opposite nature. 'The gun,' says Major Hay, 'was the admiration of all.' Mr. Baring further told the House that the price of the 12-pounder and 40-pounder Armstrong guns was 120*l*. and 285*l*. respectively. In spite of all these rebuffs—in spite of Lord Herbert's declaration, founded on the China despatches, that 'we had the best gun in the world'—in spite of the testimony to its efficiency and valour given on every public occasion by the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition—in spite of Major Hay's published letter to myself, which I subjoin,* the *Mechanics' Magazine* insinuated, and still insinuates, that the Government 'suppressed' the truth; that Major Hay's despatch had been written in the sense they had affirmed, and that Government influence was used to prevent China officers from speaking. In their number of the 18th ult. I find this strange statement, the disingenuousness of which is quite monstrous:—'Mr. Baring, the Under-Secretary for War, in his elaborate speech on the War Estimates, showed that each Armstrong gun had cost on an average 2160*l*., thus proving that we were sufficiently guarded in our statements.' I feel slow to impute animus to any body, far less to a journal which represents mechanicians, but I am compelled to speak strongly about misstatements so deliberate and so repeated.

From such attacks as these I appeal to common sense. Vague and groundless insinuations, thrown out by random writers, who may, for anything I know, be unscrupulous as well as misinformed, should not be allowed to excite public alarm. It is said that there ought to be a Committee of Inquiry. I can have no objection, though no *primâ facie* case against the gun exists at all. But let it be remembered that a Committee of Inquiry *is*, and always has been, sitting on my gun. The Committee appointed by Government to superintend and control all matters relating to ordnance have their attention continually devoted to it in every detail. All the facts I have mentioned above are known to them. Supposing, then, that I were dishonest enough to wish to conceal anything from the public—supposing that two successive Governments, and their Secretary at War, were weak enough to have been deluded—surely no one in his senses will believe that a Select Committee, and those scientific persons who are engaged in daily practice and experiment, are bound to report to Government that a gun, and who are so deluded and so infatuated as to countenance of it, an inefficient weapon on the country.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. G. ARMSTRONG.

London, Nov. 25.

* "2, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, 25th March, 1861.

"Dear Sir William,—I was not my intention to have taken any notice of the article which appeared in the *Mechanics' Magazine* of the 1st of March, headed, 'The Armstrong Gun,' being so utterly at variance with the substance of my actual reports.

"But my attention having been called to an article in the *Morning Post* (22nd ult.), copied from the *Mechanics' Magazine* of the previous week, commenting on the speech made by Mr. Baring when laying the Army Estimates before the House, in which the writer in the boldest way challenges the production of my report to substantiate, I imagine, his former statement, I am induced to write to you, in order that you may, should you deem it necessary, contradict in any way the statements contained in those articles.

"The Armstrong guns in China covered the most valuable service, being always in the most efficient and serviceable condition, although put to very severe tests. They were never withdrawn from action and their places supplied by others; on the contrary, the Armstrong guns were invariably the first to be ordered up when artillery was required. At Tongchow, on the 21st, and again on the 21st, at the capture of the Upper North Taku Fort, the Armstrong guns were being carried over the heads of our infantry in the advance, and the guns never ceased firing in consequence of any casualty to our men—quite the reverse; those guns continued firing while the infantry advanced to storm the enemy's works. It would have been most surprising if slight alterations had not suggested themselves in both guns and ammunition, considering that they were being tried for the first time, and that they were most jealously watched by all

"In fact, from the instructions I received before leaving England, it was my duty to point out the slightest defect. This I did, and I was glad to observe, on a recent visit to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, that those defects had all been remedied in a manner which experiments had proved to be most successful; and I now feel confident that the British Artillery have the first gun, with the most perfect ammunition, in the world.

"I am, yours very faithfully,
"R. J. HAY, Brevet-Major, Royal Artillery,
late Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery Expeditionary Force, China.
"Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., &c."

LATEST FROM BRIGHTON.

SCENE—*The Parade, Brighton, Morning.* Mr. PATERFAMILIAS *has come out for a walk, and happens to stop and look at a vessel in the offing. He also happens to stop near the stationary Bath chair of an invalid gentleman who is placidly gazing upon the ocean.*

Invalid. She's a French ship, I think, Sir.

Pater. (who at first feels a Briton's surprise at being addressed, but presently reflects that there is nothing very insulting in the remark). Ah! very likely.

Invalid. There was a time when I could have made out her flag with my naked eye, but I am older than I used to be.

Pater. (compassionately). That happens to all of us, Sir, I think she *is* French.

Invalid. If you would like to be sure, look through this telescope. It is a very good one.

Pater. I'm sure you are very kind. [*Looks through telescope.*

Invalid. You don't seem to have suited your sight—let me adjust the glass. [*does so.*

Pater. Thank you, thank you. Yes, I can see her quite well. There is the French flag, at least I think it is.

Invalid. How do the colours go, beginning from the mast?

Pater. Blue, white, red.

Invalid. That's French. You may remember it always by a bit of artificial memory—think of the initials of the words "Bonaparte, Was, Right," a sentence easily associated with a French idea.

Pater. Bonaparte, Was, Right,—Blue, white, red. That's very ingenious. I shall never forget that. I am much obliged for your glass, Sir. [*Returns it.*

Invalid. Not at all. In this world we should always try to render services, if ever so small, to our fellow-creatures, and a mere trifle sometimes affords considerable pleasure.

Pater. (Delighted at such sentiments.) It is quite true, Sir, but I wish that it were more generally recollected and acted upon.

Invalid. (earnestly.) My dear Sir, if each of us for himself, tried to do good when a chance came in his way, there would be a great aggregation of happiness.

Pater. A very just remark, very.

Invalid. For instance—you, Sir, are a gentleman of fortune and position in the world.

Pater. (with proud humility.) Well, Sir, I have no right to complain.

Invalid. Nor have I any right to complain, Sir, nor do I, though I was once in affluent circumstances, and am now reduced to poverty. I find myself frequently and strangely helped, in the kindest manner, by total strangers. I get into conversation with them, accidentally, as I have had the pleasure of doing with you, and in return for any little pleasure or instruction I may afford, they are good enough, if persons of fortune and position in the world, to spare me a trifle, say half a crown, given without ostentation, received without humiliation.

Pater. (now fully appreciating the trap.) I—yes—as you say. *(Feels in his pockets.)* Dear me, I changed my clothes, and forgot to empty the pockets of those I took off. Shall see you again on the Parade, however.

[*Walks off rather hastily and feels slightly sold. But although he remains at Brighton some time, and walks every day, he somehow does not manage to see the interesting invalid any more.*

—*Punch's Pocket Book.*

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Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

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Preserve of Tomata, Essence of Coffee, Dried Herbs, Celery Seed in 2 lb. cans, Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. cans, in 4 lb. in 7 lb Scotch Oatmeal, in 2 lb. cans, in 4 lb., and in 7 lb Italian Maccaroni, ditto Vermicelli, Caglieri Paste, Parmasán Cheese, Prepared Jamnics Ginger, Mixed Spice Orange Flower Water, 4 pints, Honey in bottles, Mince Meat in jars of 3 lbs., Chocolate in 4 oz. fancy packets, Cocoa Paste, ½ lb. pots, Homœopathic Cocoa, ½ lb. packet, ditto ditto 1 lb. packet, ditto ditto ¼ lb. tins, ditto ditto 1 lb. tins, Isinglass, ditto in ½ lb. tins, ditto in 1 oz. do. and 2 oz. do, Patent Isinglass in ½ lb. tins Gelatine in ½ lb. tins, Robinson's Groats and Barley in tins, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, Tablets Salts, Jars, Corks for opening canisters, Dan's Essence of Coffee, and Russian Caviere.

Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.

Mixed Biscuits, Current Tanbridge, Carraway ditto, Ginger ditto, Lemon ditto, Citron, Shrewsbury, Rich Arrowroot, Oriental, Soiree, Coffee, Cracknels, Filberts, Walnuts, Dessert Cakes, Presburgh Biscuits, Vanilla, Maccaroons, Ratafias, Almond Drops, Ginger nuts, Bath Olivers, Osborne ditto, Ginger Wafer, Carraway do, Victoria, Brighton, Brown College, Fancy Machine, Albert Biscuits, Queen's do, Nondsuch, Picnic do., Nic Nacs, Plain Arrowroot, Abernethy, small, Ditto large, Captain's small, Ditto large, Travellers' Sods, Lunch, Fine Cabin, Oval Thin Captain's, Seed Biscuits Spice, Nuts, Ginger Nuts, Loaf Gingerbread,

Fortnum Mason & Co.'s Stores.

York Hams in tins, Strabourgh Bacon, Ditto Smoked Ox Tongues, Ditto Collared Ditto (ready for use), Reindeer Ditto, Russian Caviare Ditto, Boar's head with Pistachois and Truffles and French Mustard.

INDIA OILMAN'S STORES &c.

Chutney.

Cashmere Chutney, (Mild) Green Mango Chutney, Bengal (Hot) Chutney, Tamarind Chutney, Sliced Mango Chutney, Superior Madras Chutney, Indian Delicious Chutney without Chilly.

Sauces.

Superior Tapp's Sauce, Green Mango Sauce, Mooltan Sauce, (Fresh), Tomata Sauce.

Pickles.

Cashmere Pickle, Ginger Pickle, Sliced Mango Pickle, Lemon Pickle, Mango Pickle in ¼, ½ and whole kegs.

Fish Pickles.

Fish Roe Pickle, Best Tamarind Fish, superior Balachow in pots.

Curry Powder.

Bengal Curry Powder, Superior Madras Curry Powder (the directions, if punctually attended to, will make most excellent Curries), superior Madras Curry Paste, Muligatawny Paste.

Sundries.

Ripe Mango Fruit's, Superior Mango Fruit for Tarts, Superior Pineapple for Tarts, Superior Lemon Barley Sugar, Refined (Peonia) Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Chilly Vinegar, Nepaul Chilly.

Preserves.

Superior Preserved Mango, in stone jars, ditto ditto in China jars.

Syrups.

Mango Syrup, Ginger Syrup, Superior Red Tamarind Syrup Orange Syrup.

Jams.

Guava Jam, in 2 lb. pots, Mango Jam, and Tamarind Jam.

Jellies.

Superior Guava Jelly in 2 lb. pots, Rozel Jelly, Kurrands Jelly, Green Grape Jelly, and Mango Jelly.

Marmalade.

Superior Mango Marmalade, Citron Marmalade, Lemon Marmalade, Ginger Marmalade, Orange Marmalade.

China Preserves of first quality.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Citron Pears, Conequat, Mango, Hoonaf and Orange Preserves, in cases of 6 stone jars.

Sundries.

Mocha Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs., ditto. do. 14 lbs. Wynaad plantation do., 7 and 14 lbs. bags, Bengal Crystal Sugar No. 1, in boxes of 14 lbs. and 28 lbs., do. do. do. No. 2 do. do. do., soft and moist for Pudding do., Pea, Flowery Pekoe, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, do. do. do. 2nd sort do. do. Souchong and Pouchong, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, Manilla Cheroots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in boxes of 500, Trinchinopoly Cheroots, Price's Table and Carriage Candles, Loaf Sugar, and choice Breakfast Congou, Tea, very superior in 22 lbs. Boxes.

Choice Wines, Spirits & Liqueurs, &c.

Sherry—Pale and Golden, Worthington's-Bya's Maclean's Pisely's, and Cunliffe's very choice and Pale Sherry—Chillingworth's Crown Sherry—Cunliffe's in pints and Chillingworth's Port—Fine old Hunt's and Graham's quarts Port—Do., do., do., pints, Amontillado—very superior quarts, Genova Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large flasks, Geneva—Do., do., do., small do., Gin—Finest London Old Tom, Swaine, Boond's, and Dublin Cabbee's Ginger Wine and Whisky—Malt. Rum—old Jamaica. Champagne—Finest Sparkling, Num's first quality, quarts, Do., do., do., pints, Do., do., Cazeneu & Sons, first quality in quarts, Do. do. do. Rainart's do. Do. do. do. do. pints, Moselle, Sparkling, 1st quality Henkell's qrts. Do., do., Cazeneau & Sons, qts., Do., do., do., pints, Hock, Sparkling 1st quality. Henkell's in quarts, Do., do., Do., pints, do., Cazeneau & Sons, qrts., Hock, Sparkling, Cazeneaux & Sons, Maidens, East India, very choice, quarts, Claret Leoville, Lacoste, Julien, Medoc, Cognac—very superior old and pale, Exshaw's No. 1 Ditto, ditto, No. 2 Ditto, Dunkin's No. 1 Ditto, No. 2. Ditto, Newton, Gardon's, Conser's Choise Madeira Curaeo, in stone crutches large, Do., do., small, Do. do. very superior large. Do. do. do. small, Maraschino de Zara, Do., do., Cherry Cordial, Copenhagen, Pale Ale—Allsop's London, bottled by Friend, Do., do., do., Do., Tennat's do., Do., do., do. do., Bass's & Allsopp's bold, Do. do. Stout—Tennat's XX., Stout—Guiness's Porter in pints and qrts; Price's Sperm Table and Ostrirge Candles.

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Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crèpe & Crape, &c. &c.
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